

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

Terms of the Tribune.

Mail subscribers, \$10.00  
1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers.  
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers. \$4.00  
2 copies, do. 7.00  
5 copies, or over, for each copy 3.00  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.  
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers. \$2.00  
Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatsoever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All communications for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Tribune in London.

STEWART BROTHERS, American Agents for the Tribune, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. They will receive subscriptions and advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Belgian of Father Point we have five days later news from Europe. No later news had been received in England from the Great Eastern or from her consuls. The Atlantic Cable Company held an extraordinary meeting on Aug. 9, and resolved to issue additional capital to the extent of £20,000 to complete the cable and lay down a second. The New British Parliament has been adjourned till the 1st of November. It is rumored that France will send 6,000 additional troops to Mexico. The popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, but the number was to be raised to 100,000. The Progressive party of Spain have resolved no longer to abstain from taking part in the elections.

GENERAL NEWS.

A rowing match took place on the North River on Saturday afternoon, between the crews of the boats Atlanta and Columbia. The starting point was off the Ellysian Fields, and the course was a mile and a half up stream and back. The Atlanta was the winner, going the three miles in 23 minutes and 35 seconds, and beating the Columbia by 30 seconds. At a late hour on Friday night, four of the wards of the Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, were destroyed by fire, and four others were pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames to the dry and combustible timber of which the buildings were composed. There were no patients in the building. The special military commission of which Major-Gen. Wallace is President, met on Saturday morning. Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt was absent. The Commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till to-day. Prisoners, other than Capt. Wirtz, may be tried before it. Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, was serendipitously in Boston on Friday evening, and made a short speech in honor of the country.

Gen. A. B. Underwood on Saturday received his commission as Surveyor of the Port of Boston, and as a consequence resigned his military commission in the volunteer service. The Hon. D. W. Gooch is appointed Naval Officer at Boston. Martin Ryan, the man to whom Townsend, the New-Haven defaulter, intrusted a \$5,000 bond to sell, was before the Police Court in Philadelphia on Friday. He gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 for appearance two weeks hence.

A desperate fight occurred among the firemen at an early hour yesterday morning, in which Companies Nos. 6 and 41 were engaged. Four men were shot, one of them killed, and a number badly beaten. Another Teller has decamped, with \$150,000 belonging to a bank in Wall-st. It is supposed he has gone in a boat to Ketchikan.

A book-keeper of a grocery house has adopted the prevailing mode and stolen \$10,000 from his employers. As he is a small villain he ought to be punished severely.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Mitchell, Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope and other distinguished British officers were in Detroit on Thursday last, on a pleasure excursion.

Colonel Brydolph, commanding at the Detroit Barracks, has been relieved of command and placed under arrest. Charges of a serious nature are preferred against him, believed to be groundless.

Gen. Sherman has been invited to deliver the address at the Wisconsin State Fair. He has expressed an intention to be present, if possible, but refuses to make a speech.

The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad is completed to Kellogg Station, 12 miles east of Grinnell, and the trains are actually running to that station.

Our unemployed veterans formed an organization on Saturday evening. An account of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

The examination into the Phoenix Bank defalcations was continued on Saturday, and a decision will be rendered to-day.

The steamer Bella Donna, with 500 bales of cotton, sunk in the Red River on the 19th inst. Boat and cargo a total loss.

It is said that the President on Saturday ordered the payment of \$621,000 to Massachusetts, toward the settlement of the total amount due her war debt, which is expected to be about \$3,000,000.

The Constitutional Convention of Colorado Territory has appointed the 19th of September as the day for an election to decide whether the Constitution shall be adopted or rejected.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by the Navy Department is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-Yard on the 15th of September.

Col. J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger, terminated a five years' imprisonment at Cherry Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, and was set at liberty.

A fire at Little Rock, Ark., has destroyed the building owned by the Government and occupied by the Spanish Agent of the Treasury. Loss, \$15,000.

The Treasury Department last week redeemed \$1,250,000 in certificates of indebtedness, and mutilated notes and currency to the amount of \$410,585.

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has been elected President of Antioch College. It is said to be doubtful whether he will accept the position.

From Fortress Monroe we have a revival of the report that preparations are being made for the early trial of Jeff. Davis at that place.

A large number of pardons were granted on Saturday, principally to citizens of Virginia of the \$20,000 class.

Among the visitors at the President's house on Saturday was Lieut.-Gen. Ewell of the late Rebel army.

Among the new applications for clericality is that of Brig.-Gen. Tyrrell of Tennessee.

The amount of currency issued last week was \$30,000,000—total issue, \$172,000,000.

The well known John Forsyth has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

Gold was firm on Saturday, and sold as high as 144, closing at 143½. Government Stocks were all higher, and in good request. Stocks have returned to the quiet which prevailed before the bank default.

the market was disclosed, and closed firm. After the call the market was stronger for the whole lot. Freighters were dull. Money was offered to leading stock houses in abundance at 7 per cent, and was pressed at that rate. Upon Government Stocks loans have been made at 5 to 6 per cent. Second class brokers made up their accounts more easily than on Friday, and in all quarters more ease was reported, and much more confidence.

"The National Teachers' Convention at Harrisburg," "A Female Blondin," "Our Unemployed Veterans," together with other general and local intelligence, will be found on the sixth and seventh pages of to-day's paper.

The Union Press of Louisville is hopeful that, after all, the Union candidate for State Treasurer, Neale, will have a majority. In 89 counties the official vote stands:

Garrard (anti-Amendment).....37,494  
Neale (Amendment).....36,441  
—giving a majority thus far for Garrard of 975. But most of the 21 counties not yet heard from are expected to give sufficient majorities for the Amendment candidate to secure his election.

OUR CITY CENSUS.

We started last Monday that the Secretary of State had received returns from 370 of the 433 districts into which he had divided our City for the purpose of taking the State Census therein, and that the total population returned from those districts was 601,021.

He has since received returns from 44 additional districts, which give an aggregate population of 81,465. Making a total thus far of 682,486.

If the 25 districts yet to be finally heard from should average 2,000 inhabitants, the total population of our City will be 732,486. So that it can hardly exceed 750,000.

Each enumerator is required to send to the State Department the name, age and sex of every person residing in each house within his district, and to make oath that he has done so. He is paid \$3 per day for his work, and has of course no conceivable motive for returning one name more or less than there are residents in his district. (The Rynders census-takers were paid so much per name, which is quite another matter.) Mr. Hough, the Superintendent, held the same position in the Census of 1855, and has the experience of that work to aid him in the execution of this. We confidently believe that this will prove the most accurate Census ever yet taken of the population of our City and State.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

There is a good deal of rambling discussion in the journals of the day respecting the spirit in which the South accepts the result of our late contest. As it is easy to find isolated facts that make for whichever side you may wish to uphold, this sort of controversy may go on interminably. Doubtless, there are Southerners lately in rebellion who do, and others who do not, evince a spirit which renders their restoration to citizenship and its prerogatives safe and proper: the only question of moment is—"What is the proportion of those who loyally accept and abide by the Union triumph to that of those who mean to use the political power restored to them as disloyally as they can? When the Southern States shall have been fully 'reconstructed,' which will be in the ascendant?"

We regard it as fortunate that the Provisional Governors have generally called Conventions and designated days for elections thereto with such remarkable promptitude. It is clear that the Southern Whites lately in rebellion are at least anxious for a restoration of their State governments at the earliest day. Even those who would gladly be out of the Union evermore are eager—since that may not be—to get fully back into it before the meeting of Congress next December. Hence, Mississippi has already a Convention chosen on the 7th inst., and in session since the 14th. Other States will soon follow; and the sayings and doings of their respective Conventions must be accepted at the North as an authentic exhibition of the spirit and feeling of the governing race at the South.

Mississippi had, in 1860, a total population of 791,396, whereof 354,760 were free and 436,636 slaves. War has doubtless wasted both races, but the Whites—and especially the adult male Whites—the most. Mississippi polled 69,073 votes in 1860, and probably had at that time 75,000 voters. We have no returns of her late election, but 60,000 is probably the full number of her White males over 21 years of age. We judge that she may to-day have 750,000 inhabitants, of whom 320,000 are Whites and 430,000 Blacks.

Now we do not ask nor expect the "Conservatives" who compose her Convention now sitting to accord equal rights in all things to the Blacks; but we do insist that this Conservative Convention shall somehow conserve, among other things, the inalienable rights of the Black majority of their people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." They are natives of our country; they are now free; they have very generally, while slaves, been temperate and industrious; they are Christians; they are in good part ignorant, but eager to learn and willing to be taught. To them applies emphatically the principle asserted by Mr. Gladstone when, in the speech in Parliament which cost him his seat for the University of Oxford, but gained him the larger constituency of South Lancashire, he said:

"What are the qualities which fit men for political privileges? Are they not self-command, self-control, patience under suffering, confidence in the law, and respect for superiors? \* \* \* I contend that, when you would persist in excluding forty-nine-fiftieths of the Working Classes from the franchise, it rests with you to show the incapacity, the unfitness, the misconduct, of those classes, as unfitting them for its enjoyment."

—It manifestly will not do to exclude intelligent, capable, worthy men from the electoral body on the assumption that others of their class or race are ignorant, stupid and worthless. If that excuse would serve, there would never be any extension of the franchise at all. What a Convention is bound to do is to establish a rule which will include as many of the competent and worthy while excluding as many of the incapable and worthless, as may be. To exclude a class on the assumption of their lack of intelligence, yet admit persons of another

class who are notoriously ignorant and illiterate, is to play false with a great public duty and hazard the dearest interests of the community.

The Blacks are a majority of the people and a great majority of the workers of Mississippi. It is said—we presume truly—that many of them prefer idleness and want to plenty secured by work. It is the manifest interest of the State that her inhabitants shall be workers, not idlers, to the greatest possible extent. But vainly shall men be exhorted to work while they have no assurance that their labor will be rewarded. And, until the Courts of Mississippi are as free to Black as to White, and the testimony of the one race as freely received therein as that of the other, there can be no such assurance. Good men will do right without legal compulsion; the bad can hardly be made to do right even by help of the law. Leave the Mississippi Constitution as it is, and no Black can collect of a White pay for his labor or products one hour after the Freedmen's Bureau is dissolved, if at any time. And of course work must drag so long as the laborer feels that payment is entirely within the discretion of his employer.

Need we remind the Conservatives of Mississippi that the one thing preeminently worth conserving is Justice—that the value of every acre of land, every house, every mill-stream, is governed by the proportion of Right to Wrong inhering in the laws of the land? An estate near Constantinople ought to be worth more than one equally distant from London, Paris or New-York: it is not, because of deficient security for its possession and enjoyment. May Providence vouchsafe to the Constitution-mending Conservatives of Mississippi the wisdom and courage to be sternly just!

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.

A Commercial Academy in this city, and for aught we know a good one, as Academies go, advertises that it will teach its pupils "manly business habits." We hope so. We should hold in particular esteem any Academy skillful enough to convince its young students that it is mean and not manly to steal—that though it may be hard it is not impossible to preserve integrity of character in the business of money-making—that he who bolts with stolen bonds is just as much a thief as he who slinks out of the area with the family spoons in his pocket—that he takes life who takes that whereby widows and orphans live—that Theft in Wall-st. is the own brother of Theft at the Five Points—that high trusts should be executed with clean hands and rigid fidelity—that a thimble-rig banker is morally no better than the detected confidence man who figures in the police reports—that there is no business worth pursuing except a moral one morally conducted; and that, whatever may be the current creed of the Stock Exchange, honesty, in spite of the mustiness of the proverb, is the best policy, and purity alone in the long run profitable. The dying man gasped out to his son: "Make money! honestly if you can—but make money!" This was his opinion while yet alive; what he thought after he was dead may be deduced from a parable in the Holy Scriptures: "The rich man died and was buried. And in Hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame." Clearly, this person's commercial views were much changed after his translation. It would be a good plan to open the sessions of all model Commercial Academies with the reading of this bit of Scripture. And if the terse Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," could be tattooed along the spinal column of each pupil, without inflicting too much pain, perhaps the effect would be salutary.

There is nothing a boy more warmly desires than to become "manly;" but unfortunately his views of virility are apt to be a little crude and confused. The earliest of them are often beclouded by the smoke of clandestine cigars. Frequently the youth, in his quest of "manliness," is carried in quite a wrong direction by a passion for horses. Then he sometimes gets "manliness" and ardent spirits mixed with disastrous results. As he grows older he discovers intimate relations between "manliness" and packs of cards. Going on in the career of "manliness," he becomes the haunter of brothels and concert saloons; and when his heart has grown as hard as his head has grown soft, and the marrow is all wasted in his bones, he is ready to cap the very climax of manliness by light-fingered meddling with his master's cash. After that he may be detected and sent to Sing Sing, he may be kind enough to cut his own throat, or he may commit murder, and be regularly George Barnwell'd.

In most Commercial Academies we fear that too much attention is paid to penmanship and too little to morals. Clearly it would have been far better for Mr. Ketchum, Jr., if he had been unable to write at all. In no mercantile school with which we are acquainted, has the duty of keeping clear of Miss Vieve Brower and of Miss Rosa Allen been duly inculcated. A knowledge of the art of book-keeping is necessary to a clerk, but the art of doctoring accounts and of coaxing the poor figures to lie, should be pointed out to tender pupils as the old original Black Art, the professors of which, sooner or later, are invariably carried away to the places prepared for them by chuckling and victorious Satan. With excellent effect the sublime yet simple beauties of seven per cent and no more, might be imparted to the neophyte. These are but hints for a course of instruction; but any ingenious teacher, with sound moral views, will easily complete the scheme.

We always use the word "Education" in a good sense. We forget that there may be such a thing as a bad "education," leading only to disaster and the confusion of life. A boy, fresh from the Commercial Academy, is flung into Wall-st. before there is any pith in his arms—he is hourly taught that the chief end of man is money-making—he sees his elders wrangling, squabbling, hustling, shoudering, crowding, perspiring around him, and all in the quest of money. He is made familiar with sharp practices, and daily inoculated with the views of

greed. He listens to the loose recital of guilty pleasures—he hears the characters of men continually estimated by the largeness of their bank accounts, with no censure of the devices by which they are magnified. Soon he is ripe for ruin. If he escape, it will be by chance. He will perish for lack of the very "manliness" which nobody has ever explained to him. Any Commercial Academy which teaches this or our hearty commendation, however mediocre may be its penmanship and however dubious its double-entry.

THE CENSUS.

The population of Kings County (including Brooklyn), though not yet officially returned, and we believe wanting several districts, is given in the Brooklyn papers. We make up therefrom the following table:

	1860.	1865.	1864.
Town or Ward.	Population.	Vote.	Population.
New-Lots.	3,271	471	2,628
New-Utrecht.	2,781	374	3,240
Third Ward.	2,417	1,289	2,829
Greenwich.	1,386	171	1,627
Flatlands.	1,632	230	1,896
First Ward, Brooklyn.	6,967	1,658	6,184
Second Ward.	2,417	1,289	2,829
Third Ward.	10,984	1,732	8,937
Fourth Ward.	11,766	1,985	11,443
Fifth Ward.	17,400	2,283	17,634
Sixth Ward.	37,710	2,627	24,341
Seventh Ward.	18,466	1,783	14,856
Eighth Ward.	2,190	982	9,915
Ninth Ward.	17,343	1,667	23,539
Tenth Ward.	25,298	2,802	27,204
Eleventh Ward.	28,851	4,349	11,862
Twelfth Ward.	11,363	1,059	12,840
Thirteenth Ward.	10,924	2,092	16,392
Fourteenth Ward.	15,475	1,997	15,233
Fifteenth Ward.	10,566	1,378	11,445
Sixteenth Ward.	21,181	2,429	19,364
Seventeenth Ward.	7,934	1,249	8,380
Eighteenth Ward.	4,316	509	6,030
Nineteenth Ward.	6,697	881	4,493
Twentieth Ward.	.....	.....	14,079
Total.	284,122	35,358	284,382

\*The XXth Ward has been taken from the XXth since 1860.

If the population returns of 1860 were correct, the vote for President that year was about one-eighth of the population; if those of 1865 are correct, the vote last Fall was about one-sixth of the population. It is notorious that everything that could vote voted last Fall at least once.

A great clamor is raised by the Democratic politicians and journals against the return for 1865 as imperfect and inadequate. It seems to us very easy to decide the question thus raised. Let every head of a family or household who thinks that household not returned or included in the new census give written notice of the fact at the County Clerk's office, rendering therewith a correct return of the persons who composed that family or household on the 1st of June last. Then let the census returns be scrutinized to determine whether these families or households were in fact returned or omitted. We can thus promptly establish without cost a test of the substantial accuracy or otherwise of the Census, and decide therefrom whether it is or is not necessary to pursue the investigation. For, if the Census be not substantially correct, it must be made so.

The fact that much of the clamor against the returns is manifestly factious and idle—mere returns—must not be allowed too much weight. Thus, the Democratic journals unite in asserting that we estimated the full population of our City under the new census at 713,000, which is nearly One Hundred Thousand wide of the truth. And *The Sunday Mercury* asserts that there was "a general agreement" that the river and island counties including Albany and Sullivan, but neither Rensselaer, Columbia nor Schoharie, would have 63 of the 128 members under the new Census, whereas 55 would be Democrats! To force this result, *The Mercury* coolly appropriates all four from Albany, both from Orange, (which gave our side a majority both in '63 and '64) gives Sullivan two members, when it is barely entitled to one, and expects this City to choose thirty and Kings eleven—only three from this City and two from Kings being Republicans! All this is ridiculous; but let us have the whole matter scrutinized and settled exactly right.

THE END OF SLAVERY.

Our victory over the greatest Slave Power of the world seems to have given a fresh impulse to the anti-Slavery movement in other slaveholding countries. There are, beside our own, only three countries, laying claim to the name of Christian and civilized, which still protect Slavery—Spain, Portugal and Brazil. In all of these new efforts have recently been made for extirpating the baneful institution.

In Spain, as we stated a few weeks ago, an Abolition society has been organized, in which all the political parties are represented, but which is especially patronized by the Liberals, who in Spain, as elsewhere, are strict Abolitionists. The second meeting of the society was held on the 21st of May, when it was unanimously decided that the society should adopt as its motto, "Immediate, not Gradual Emancipation." It was also decided to issue, without delay, an anti-Slavery paper, to be entitled *El Abolicionista Español*. A copy of these resolutions and of the circular of the Society was ordered to be forwarded to the various Anti-Slavery Societies in England, France and the United States. It is believed that the new Prime Minister, O'Donnell, is favorable to the movement. He is, at all events, determined to put a stop for ever to the Slave Trade in the Spanish Colonies. Any further advance of the Ministry toward a union with the party of the Progressives, would hasten the end of Slavery, as the latter makes the abolition of Slavery a distinctive feature of its policy.

The young King of Portugal follows the good example of his father-in-law, Victor Emanuel, in introducing seasonable reforms. In the speech with which he closed the session of the Portuguese Cortes, he promised that the Government would soon bring in a law for finally and effectually abolishing Slavery in the Portuguese Colonies.

The greatest stronghold of Slavery at present is Brazil. But there also the friends of progress and freedom are organizing and moving. On the 17th of May two important propositions were made in the Brazilian Senate on the subject, one by Viscount de Jequitinhonha, and the other by M. Silveira da Motta. The last named Senator proposed that all foreigners should be interdicted from purchasing or selling slaves, or even from having any in their pos-

session, such a decision being in conformity with the law prevailing in foreign countries. The other Senator proposed a whole series of enactments—that all negroes enrolled in the army should be proclaimed free; that every negro slave declared a free woman; that slaves should not be bequeathed by will; that in every case of collateral succession or of intestacy the slave should be liberated; and lastly, that in 10 years every slave aged 25 shall recover his liberty, and that in 15 years Slavery shall cease to exist in the country. For the present, these measures have no great chance of success, and the first named has already been negated without discussion. Among the aristocracy there is a large party opposed to any change in the slave laws. But the Emperor is known to be liberal and progressive, and many indulge the hope that he may be prevailed upon to use his whole influence in behalf of abolition.

It is natural that many of the champions of Slavery in our Southern States should conceive the plan of emigrating to Brazil, in order to enjoy there the blessings of slaveholding and contribute their share to the perpetuation of the institution. The plan is being extensively discussed by the Southern papers, some of which, however, suggest to the proposed emigrants that although Brazil still has the institution of Slavery, she gives equal rights to the freed negroes. Negroes vote, negroes hold office, negroes sit in Parliament, negroes are freely admitted to the best society and even one of the Imperial Cabinet is a Brazilian of African descent. This feature of Brazilian society has been unknown to most of those anxious to emigrate, and since the Southern press has enlightened them on the subject, the first ardor for emigration has notably cooled.

Slaveholders and friends of Slavery begin now to realize that it is dead in the United States. This being accomplished, it will be easier for them to comprehend that it is dying throughout the whole civilized world.

INFANTICIDE IN ENGLAND.

We have supped full of domestic horrors lately, but we doubt whether among them all there is one which equals in hideousness the revelations of the last case of child-murder in England. The particular murder is no worse than hundreds of others; it is the development of a hitherto almost unsuspected system which has startled the English public, and set all the newspapers to discussing infanticide. For in this case the child was not murdered by the mother, but by a woman whom the mother paid to murder it, and who is now shown to have made a business and profession, almost without concealment, of murdering children for hire.

The mother was Mary Jane Harris of Torquay, in the County of Devonshire. She and Charlotte Winsor were indicted and tried together for the murder of a child, but the evidence was circumstantial, and the jury could not agree. On the second trial the mother was made Queen's evidence, and told the whole story on the stand. And such a story! We make it brief as possible. Seven years before, she had been seduced and borne a child that is still living. In October last she gave birth to a second by the same father. She was at service, and the child was a burden still more than a shame, and she resolved to be rid of it. Mrs. Charlotte Winsor's aid was sought—a woman whose dreadful trade was known and seems to have been easily tolerated by the people of Torquay. She was a "wise woman." She was the friend of unmarried girls in difficulties arising from indiscretions. Her house was at once a lying-in-hospital, and the home of a professional murderess. Harris took her baby there and heard from Winsor the story of her previous exploits. She was a clumsy brute—killed babies by suffocation between beds, and with "thumb on the jugular vein." Albeit, she was a philosopher. Being asked if she was not afraid, she answered: "Go to hell with you; it's doing good." Her scheme of benevolence was not individual nor limited. "I'll put them all by for thee," she told Harris, "if thee hast forty." She would do it for love, or she would do it for money. She strangled one and stifled another. She put away a third "for her sister Poor." She took "orders" for murder wholly in a business way, complaining of one customer that she was not "honest" for she had not paid her fee. When Mary Jane Harris came to her, she took her baby into the next room—but only the mother's testimony can tell this story. The baby was tied in a chair and playing with the granddaughter of the murderess. "She asked me then if she should do it. I asked how she could do it. She said, 'Put it between the bed-ticks.' I don't remember that she said any more; but she took the child into the girl Pratt's bedroom. I did not then go in, nor could I see what she did. She stayed there about ten minutes, and then came back into the room without the baby. She said, would I look in; and that she soon did. I looked in and saw the bed made up, but no child. I saw the child's body afterward." De Foo could not improve upon that in its dreadful picturesqueness. Happily, it was sufficient to settle the fate of Mrs. Charlotte Winsor, who was found guilty and will undoubtedly be hanged.

But it is more than intimidated by the English papers that when Charlotte Winsor has been hanged, the profession of which she is at this moment the most prominent member will by no means become extinct. Even with infanticide, political economy and the law of supply and demand have certain relations. "The experience of our country coroners," says *The London Review*, "shows that in many country villages and great cities there are women like the Torquay murderess exercising their terrible profession." The law seldom reaches them; some sort of public opinion tolerates them; their own infernal cunning and the difficulty of inducing those who are either legally or morally their accomplices to testify against them, insure them comparative safety in their calling. They do exist as a class; they have existed as a class for many years, and Charlotte Winsor is the first who has been brought even to trial. And in her case after one unsuccessful effort to convict it is only the turning Queen's evidence

of her accomplice which finally discloses her guilt.

The commoner form of child murder is by the hands of the mother. "The coroner for Middlesex," says *The Spectator*, "has affirmed, and proved the existence of 12,000 women in London, each of whom must have murdered a child!" No week passes without the police reporting the discovery of the bodies of infants. How many more are not discovered? It has been the fashion to assert—and juries have acted commonly on the presumption—that these murders proceed from a sense of shame, and are meant to conceal the fact of illegitimate births. But the proof all tends in another direction. Mary Harris certainly did not kill her child to conceal her shame, for she had another bastard living seven years old. The state of public morals in the rural districts of England is by no means such as always to bring odium upon the unmarried mother. It is a "misfortune" rather than a disgrace to have a "love-child." Nay, even the "putting-by" of such children is matter for tea-table talk and innuendo rather than for the grand jury room and indictment. The difficulty of supporting the child is what drives the mother to murder and makes village opinion lenient, and closes the ears of juries to all evidence in ordinary cases of infanticide. Nor is it only illegitimate children who go out of the world by violence for this reason. To quote *The Spectator* again: "We believe if the cause of every such crime during the past year could be made known to men as it is known to Heaven, we should find shame very seldom recorded; should discover that the majority of such crimes are committed by women who have no fear of the world's opinion in the matter, being far below that—and more than a moiety of the remainder, perhaps more than five-sixths of the remainder by married women. It is the toil and the worry and the expense, the weary hours of nursing and the incessant watchfulness, the interruption of work and the danger of utter poverty, which these murderesses dread, and not merely exposure." Hence the "accidental" deaths in the Northern counties from "over-laying" of which six or eight hundred cases occur every year. Hence the use of opium in Lincolnshire, and the intentional neglect in London which brings a slower and more horrible death to the child. Vice so wide-spread and deeply rooted as this is not to be reached by palliatives. Instead of being exceptional, it appears as a condition of social existence, and demands a reform as extensive as the social evils out of which it grows.

THE TOKENS OF PEACE.

The signs of returning prosperity are as apparent and as cheerful as those evidences of the approximating shore, the land-weeds, the branches, the berries, and the birds, which assured the weary heart of Columbus. In New-England, the manufactories are getting gradually back to the old gigantic work of producing millions of yards of cotton cloth. We have the authority of *The Newburyport Herald* for stating that 1,000 persons were added to the population of Great Falls, N. H., in three weeks, by the influx of factory operatives. Advertisements for hands have already brought an increase of 6,000 to the population of Lowell, Mass. The wages offered are high; the demand for skilled labor is pressing; and the number of those who are in need of employment is large. The world has no more pleasant spectacle than that of a community made up of capitalists who are willing to employ at fair wages, and of workers who are willing to sell their strength, industry, and knowledge, for an adequate remuneration. If the waste of the war has been to a considerable extent positive, if the country is really by so many millions the poorer for the Rebellion, the alacrity with which we advance to the task of retrieving our wealth shows that we are richer than ever in the real sources of opulence, in enterprise and industry, in practical cultivation and intelligence. Whatever may have been the ill effects of the war, whatever vices it may have engendered or encouraged, it is clear that it has resulted in no permanent depression of the National prosperity. Other nations have emerged from internal strife emaciated and demoralized, and with no assured hope of serenity; but the people of America with wonderful elasticity have already resumed the old routine, and already regard the gigantic struggle in which they have been engaged, as but an episode in their history.

The labor to which we have alluded is peculiar in its economical aspects. The supply of workers obtained by the great cotton mills to a very limited extent diminishes the number of those engaged in agricultural production, or in the fisheries. The manufactories secure to the women of the family lucrative and not over-laborious employment; the opportunity of saving a considerable sum before marriage; the means, perhaps, of rendering the old age of worthy parents comfortable; and, above all, that respectable independence, without which a woman may often be betrayed into an imprudent union. These resources become still more important, when we consider the numerical disproportion of the sexes which exists in many of the older States, and which is to be attributed partly to natural laws everywhere in force, and partly to the greater facilities with which men can change their localities. It is this disproportion which has led Gov. Andrew to recommend the emigration of women from Massachusetts to the West. But work at home is better, if only work can be obtained. It is not always easy for a man to abandon scenes to which he is accustomed and society to which he is attached, that he may seek good fortune in fresh and distant fields; and it must be still harder for a woman, because her affections are deeper and her attachment more necessary